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BOOK REVIEWS.

TREATIES: THEIR MAKING AND ENFORCEMENT. By Samuel B. Crandall. (Second Edition.) Pp. xxxii, 663. Washington: John Byrne & Co., 1916.

During the last few years we have had a series of important publications on the treaty-making power of the United States. The controversy between the federal government and some of our western states with special reference to the right of Japanese and other aliens has placed this matter in the foreground of public attention. Beginning with the work of Charles Henry Butler there appeared a succession of commentaries, of which the present book by Mr. Crandall is probably the most helpful. Mr. Crandall's work was first published as a doctor's dissertation prepared at Columbia University in 1904. The present work, which is a second and much enlarged edition, is in every respect a most satisfactory work; dealing with the subject in a manner helpful to the student as well as to the general practitioner.

After a brief historical review of the treaty-making power under the Articles of Confederation and the period preceding the adoption of our present Constitution, the author proceeds to deal with specific questions relating to the exercise of the treaty-making power by the Federal Government, such as the powers of the President, agreements reached by the Executive without the advice and consent of the Senate, the operation of treaties as municipal law, and a number of other related matters.

In every work dealing with the treaty-making power of the United States, the reader naturally turns to those portions dealing with the extent and limitations of the treaty-making power as vested in the national government. The author does not undertake to deal with this question with the exhaustiveness with which it is treated in the commentaries of some of his predecessors but his formulation of the principles involved is so clear and his point of view so admirably set forth, that this section of the work will be particularly helpful to the student of the subject. Basing his conclusion on *Geofroy v. Riggs*, *Fort Leavenworth v. Lowe*, and *In re Ross*, the author reaches the conclusion arrived at by Mr. Justice Field in the *Chinese Exclusion Cases*, 130 U. S. 581:

"While under our constitution and form of government the great mass of local matters is controlled by local authorities, the United States in their relation to foreign countries and their subjects or citizens, are one nation, invested with powers which belong to independent nations, the exercise of which can be invoked for the maintenance of its absolute independence and security throughout its entire territory. The powers to declare war, make treaties, suppress insurrection, repel invasion, regulate foreign commerce, secure republican governments to the States, and admit subjects of other nations to citizenship, are all sovereign powers, restricted in their exercise only by the Constitution itself and considerations of public policy and justice which control, more or less, the conduct of all civilized nations."

One of the most valuable features of the work from the point of view of the special student is the exhaustive digest of the decisions of American courts construing treaties. This digest is arranged by countries in alphabetical order and makes it, therefore, comparatively easy to refer to any judicial decisions relating to treaties entered into between the United States and any other countries of the American continent, of Europe, or of Asia.

The great value of Mr. Crandall's work is that he has thoroughly digested the material and has in comparatively small space placed before the student and the practicing lawyer a succinct, clear exposition of the principles governing the formation and interpretation of treaties. The teaching, as well as the legal profession, owe him a real debt of gratitude.

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FORMS, RULES AND GENERAL ORDERS IN BANKRUPTCY. Marshall S. Hagar and Thomas Alexander. Second edition by Marshall S. Hagar. Pp. liv, 909. Albany, N. Y.: Matthew Bender & Co., Inc., 1916.

The first edition of this now standard work appeared just at the time the 1910 Amendments of the Bankruptcy Act of 1898 became effective. A great advance has been made in bankruptcy administration since then; the Supreme Court has settled many mooted questions; and its decisions, as well as those of the Circuit Courts of Appeals, have pointed the way to a broader interpretation of a remedial statute. The Official Forms were found inadequate, indeed several have been held insufficient and demurrable, so the need for a full set of forms official and supplementary, became apparent, as evidenced by the immediate and general reception given this collection. The changes in the practice under the Amendments of 1910 called forth this second edition. Many forms have been added, and the annotations supplemental to the forms correspondingly revised and extended to include the most recent decisions, making this the most complete collection of forms available.

The arrangement follows that of the earlier edition, and is well adapted to the needs of the profession. A new feature, which should prove useful and a time saver to the bankruptcy practitioner, is a time table of procedure showing the times allowed for the various proceedings, with appropriate references to the Act, Rules or General Orders. The book also contains the Bankruptcy Act of 1898, with all its amendments, and the Bankruptcy Rules of the District Courts in the important centers, giving the work a special local value in those districts.

C. L. M.

THE LAW OF UNINCORPORATED ASSOCIATIONS AND SIMILAR RELATIONS. By Sydney R. Wrightington. Pp. xxxvi, 486. Boston: Little, Brown & Co., 1916.

Mr. Wrightington's work is the result of practical experience in a field of law which may before long be marked off as a separate domain,